Sufferers From Piles and GOSSIP FROM GOTHAM Rectal Diseases

HAVE NOW A SIMPLE BUT EFFECTIVE CURE. Modern medical science and skill has at last succeeded in producing a remedy which effectually cures that common, but extremely annoying trouble,

The Pyramid Pile Cure is the remedy referred to, and repeated and thorough trials of the remedy during the past three years have demonstrated that it is the long sought for remedy which can be remedies which give relief, but such relief is only temporary and the trouble soon returns, as bad, or worse than ever. But the Pyramid Pile Cure stands practically alone as a lasting cure. It not only gives immediate relief but the relief is there

Mr. J. W. Rollins writes briefly and to the point regarding his experience with Piles; he says: "I consider the Pyramid Pile Cure without an equal It cured me in less than thirty days. I waited fifteen days or more to be sure the remedy had fully cured me before writing you. I can now say Pile Cure at every possible opportunity because it

We quote from this gentleman's letter to show our readers how promptly the remedy acts and also that there is no return of the trouble. The Pyramid Pile Cure is simple and harmless. containing purely vegetable ingredients, and can be used in all cases with perfect safety and with

the assurance that a cure will follow. Physicians prescribe it and use it in all cases of piles in prefrence to the danger and uncertainty of a surgical operation. It cures without pain or inconvenience of any kind.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is prepared by the Pyra mid Drug Co. of Marshall, Mich., and sold by druggists everywhere at 50c. per package, making public and one you can try with almost certain

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Large and comfortable, handome and strongly made.

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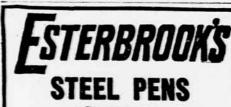
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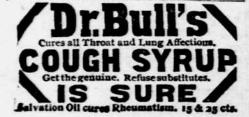
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"THE 'SALT' OF SALTS"

Sickness is a luxury, can you afford it? Abbey's Effervescent Salt will keep your stomach right and enable you to avoid Headache, Indigestion, Biliousness and Constipation. All druggists, or by mail, 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

Free Sample - We will gladly send you spon receipt of your name and address. THE ABBEY EFFERVESCENT SALT CO. 9 15 Murray Street, New York.



The Johnson Brothers as Street Railway Promoters.

THE THREE-CENT FARE PROPOSAL

Many Bogus Mining Schemes Exploited in Wall Street.

CLEWS' DILEMMA

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star,

NEW YORK, March 28, 1901. The Johnson Brothers appear to hold the center of the stage at the present time in at least two great states. The elder brother is at the present time conducting an energetic campaign for mayor of Cleveland, the principal plank in his platform being a 3-cent fare proposition. Were it any other man who came to the front with a proposition to carry the people for a 3-cent fare when a 5-cent fare could be obtained he would be voted a subject fit for a lunatic asylum. But Tom Johnson has a way of doing things different from all the remainder of the men on earth. His eccentricity, his genius-call it what you will-has made him a power in finance as well as politics. After Bryan's defeat in 1896 Tom Johnson appeared as the friend and backer of Henry George when he ran on an independent ticket against Van Wyck. The death of Henry George and the election of Van Wyck caused Tom Johnson to do some tall thinking. As a final result he "took to the tall timber" and he has only lately reap-peared in public life as the candidate for mayor of Cleveland. One of the results of the death of Henry George and the election of Van Wyck was that Tom Johnson, knowing that he would be hounded by a democratic administration that he had dared to oppose, sold out his Nassau street railroad system in Brooklyn to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system. Had Henry George or Seth Low been elected mayor

Advent of A. L. Johnson.

Tom Johnson would have blossomed out as one of the greatest street railroad men

Now comes A. L. Johnson into the game of metropolitan rapid transit. Like his brother Tom, the democratic candidate for mayor of Cleveland, he is an advocate of cheap fares for the millions. He does not pose as a "single taxer," like Tom Johnson, but he sets up the business claim that enough more people will ride at a 3-cent fare as compared with a 5-cent fare to make the 3-cent fare proposition worth considering. A. L. Johnson is the man who succeeded in stirring New York city and Philadelphia as these two cities have not been stirred in years, so far as the transportation proposition is concerned. A. L. Johnson has been associated with his brother Tom in the management of the railways of Indianapolis, Detroit, Cleveland and Brooklyn, and together they have even invaded the London, England, underground street railroad field. Presumably he knows what he is talking about, but when he discusses 3-cent fares to Staten Island and 5-cent fares from Staten Island to Philadelphia there are plenty of people who intimate that he is only "talking through his hat." A. L. Johnson indignantly retorts that these same men laughed at him and at his brother when they started the agitation of a 5-cent fare to Coney Island. The demand of the Johnsons for all of the vacant streets in Philadelphia, amounting to hundreds of miles, and the proposition to give the natives of that town a 5-cent fare to New York over an air line rapid transit railway, has caused considerable excitement in that city. But it is doubtful whether the ex-citement in the Pennsylvania metropolis cruise exceeds the interest stirred up in New York city and vicinity over the Johnson

Queer Schemes in Wall Street.

It is reliably stated that there are at this moment more than 500 men in and around Wall street who are backing schemes of Palmy days for some of them, too, and not a few who several years ago were "on their uppers" have found in this period of prosperity a fine field for their wits. A number of them have made considerable money, and some of them have netted

snug little fortunes.

During the past two or three weeks many new mining schemes have come to the surface. Some of the confidential advice sent out to probable investors is couched in that style which one would expect to read from a far-sighted father to a wideawake son. With elegant grace of dic-tion some of these letters point out probablittles which not unnaturally catch many of the unwary. Just now there seems to be a revival of the mining boom of about three years ago, when Boston sent to New some of the most novel creations of and notably in Ohio thereais more worthless copper mining stock than in any other part of the United States. One man from Ohio a few days ago wrote to a prominent down-town stock brokerage house for information regarding certain securities, and in his letter said that he held stock in twenty-nine different companies, and his receipts from all of them in the shape of dividends amounted to 11 cents. Following copper schemes come the zinc projects, and in these, as in others, a large amount

of the stock is in the hands of small holders. It was said yesterday that one promoter had sold 3,500 shares of stock of a copper mine, and while the whole plant was largely on paper, he nevertheless effected the sale of about 1,000 additional shares by eloquently portraying the necessity of "Sinking another shaft."

Henry Clews in a Dilemma.

Many of the well-known millionaires have a habit of going about New York with only a few cents of change in their pockets, and perhaps none carried less of the coin of the realm than Henry Not long ago he and Mrs. Clews dined at a place where the bank-broker-author was unknown and where the rule was strictly cash down, Knowing that his good wife generally had sufficient money in her purse to defray any ordi-nary expense, he whispered when the finger bowls were brought: "My dear. you lend me enough to pay for the dinner? I forgot to bring any money." But Mrs. Clews, too, had forgotten to bring any money, and there sat this famous couple with millions at home, but not a cent to pay hotel bills. The banker's explanation to the waiter was not regarded as satisfactory, neither did the house understand. The proprietor, a fellow without discernment or tact, was so inclined to be incredulous that Mr. Clews, disdaining a controversy, quietly deposited his gold watch as a piedge that the bill should be paid as soon as he could send a messenger from his home. Mr. Clews is not alone in getting into such scrapes. Other millionaires have had similar difficulties There is a well-told story that John D. Rockefeller, happening to find his pockets empty, once permitted a stranger to pay his fare on the elevated road.

Representative Gardner Interviewed. The suave Kentucky manners of a young ship news reporter on one of our morning papers probably served the other day to increase the esteem in which Representative Washington Gardner of Michigan holds himself. Arriving at the navy yard too late to interview the Congress-man when he returned from Cuba on the Sedgwick, this reporter was told he might find the representative at the Pennsylva-nia station in Jersey City.

"How will I recognize him?" the reporter asked the purser.
"He has no band on his hat and his wife has auburn hair and limps," was the specific reply. Hastening to the railroad station, the re-

porter eagerly singled out his man. "Congressman Gardner, I believe," approaching the westerner.
"Why, yes," said the congressman in astonishment. "How did you recognize me?"
"Oh, ah—" stammered the reporter, "one can generally pick out a congressman in a crowd."

crowd."
The statesman is said to have smiled Navy Yard Employes Organize.

navy yards of the nation rather than by private shipbuilders, employes of the Brooklyn navy yard have formed the Society of Ship and Marine Engine Builders. By fall they expect to have enrolled as members every worker in every yard on the Atlantic coast, and they will petition Congress for legislation. The men contend that their work is not steady. Some months there is more than enough to do months there is more than enough to do, and again there is not enough. Organizers will be sent out from the local society to all the navy yards.

ALONG THE RIVER FRONT

PILES BEING DRIVEN FOR SEWER PUMPING STATION.

Building to Be Erected at New Jersey General Items.

The work in driving the piling in which the new pumping station of the big new southeast sewer is to be erected, at the foot of New Jersey avenue and 2d street southeast, has been commenced by Mr. Thomas Banks, the contractor, who has two pile drivers at work. In all about 700 piles are to be driven in various depths of water, and several weeks will be required Clark, who have the contract for furnishing the piles, have already delivered four rafts, in all about 300 piles, and the steamer Occoquan is under charter to tow the remainder here from Occoquan as fast

as the rafts can be put together.
The fishermen were able to resume operations at the fishing shores yesterday evening, and this morning 100,000 herring and about \$15,000 shad were received by the dealers at the wharf. Herring today sold at \$4 to \$5 per thousand; roe shad at \$30 per hundred; buck shad, \$15 to \$18 per hundred. Boiling rock were higher, selling at 8c. to 10c. per pound; pan rock, 10c. to 12c. per pound; sturgeon, 8c. to 9c. per pound; sheepshead and flounders, 5c. per pound; croakers and carp, 3c. per pound; cels, 10c. to 15c. per pound; catfish, 8c. to 5c. per pound, and perch, 10c. to 20c. per

There are but few oysters on hand at the wharf market this morning, only one ves-sel, the Amanda Lewis, having arrived. pected that by evening every oyster at the wharf will be sold. In consequence of the scant supply prices have jumped to 60 cents per bushel for the small and to 90 cents per bushel for the large oysters. The demand is good, and the market was active this morning.

The fine ocean-going steel tug John I. Brady of Baltimore has been sold by her owners, P. Dougherty & Co., to the Gulf company of Chicago, and will at once leave Baltimore for Morgan City, La., where she will engage in the salt business. Brady was once a frequent visitor to this port, and was one of the largest tugs that came up the Potomac. She was of 59 tons net register, and was 96 feet 8 inches long.

Passing To and Fro. The tug Emma has sailed with three light oal barges in tow for Chesapeake City. en route to Philadelphia, where they will

sailed from the Rappahannock river for this port with 140,000 feet of lumber for Johnson & Wimsatt The Colonel Seth, having discharged her cargo of oysters, has sailed for the lower river to load back to this port. The schooner J. P. Robinson is in port

with a full cargo of cord wood for Carter

arrived in port this morning with a good cargo from the lower river for the dealers The schooner A. H. Quinby, with a cargo of 150,000 feet of lumber for Maj. H. L.

Biscoe, has sailed from Leedstown, Va., for this port. The steam yacht Wacouta, belonging to Mr. J. J. Spell, was at Stephenson's wharf coaling up, preparatory to leaving on a

The schooner George W. Robertson has sailed from Baltimore for Alexandria with cargo of salt.

cargo of railway ties for Carter & Clark. She is unloading in the James Creek canal. The schooner Travers arrived light at leorgetown yesterday afternoon in tow of the tug Minerva. The Lucille Western and the Ethel have

sailed light for the lower river, and will oad oysters back to this port.
The longboat Harry and Charley, having unloaded her cargo of cord wood, sailed light for a river point, and will load back to this market.

The schooner Daylight was still aground

off Mount Vernon this morning, but it was expected the tugs would get her off at high water this evening. She has on board about 900 tons of ice, and will discharge at the American Ice Company docks here

General and Personal.

The lengthening of the steam yacht Gretchen of this city at the Alexandria shipyard by adding twelve feet to her length amidships is progressing rapidly. The yacht has been cut in half and the ends drawn apart, the new keel timbers are in position, and the putting in of the other timbers is now going on. The yacht is to be ready for service by June. The northwest winds made the water in the river extremely low yesterday, and as a consequence the river steamers found it extremely difficult to make their creek

landings.
Capt. James Elliott, in the schooner Rebeca Smith, has gone to the lower river and will convey fish from the gill nets to

A bunch of about twenty-five geese, the first seen this season, were on the river near Daingerfield Island yesterday even-Hundreds of ducks were also seen or the river between Alexandria and Wash-Ington yesterday.

The tug George W. Pride is temporarily laid up at Alexandria at the wharf foot of

.It is expected the tugs M. M. Davis, Camilla and Eve Belle Cain will be kept busy until the middle of May towing fish-

Mrs. Hannah P. Kersey, who died in Alexandria Thursday, was the wife of Capt. Matthew Kersey of the tug Juno: Her funeral, which will take place Sunday afternoon, will be attended by a large number of the steamboat men. Mr. R. G. Craerin of the River View

Mr. R. G. Craerin of the River view excursion resort will sail from New York on the Kalser Wilhelm der Grosse, next Tuesday, for a business trip to London and Paris. He will return before the regu-

and Paris. He will return before the regular season opens at River View, the latter part of May.

First Officer Archibald Long of the Weems steamer Lancaster has been appointed captain of the steamer Sue, on the Baltimore-Washington route.

Unlucky Irish Hunt Corps. From the London Chronicle.

Those who believe in the sinister significance of the number thirteen may find an interest in the unwelcome part which that number has played in the history of the "Irish Hunt Corps" of the Imperal Yeomanry, which was overwhelmed in the disaster at Lindley on June 1 last. The Irish Hunt Corps was mobilized on the 13th day of January, 1900; it sailed from Liverpool on board the transport Montrose on the 13th day of March; it was attached to the 13th Battalion of the Imperial Yeomanry; it was captured on the occasion of its first engagement with the enemy, and left thirteen dead upon the field.

A Kansas City young woman is seeking a divorce from her husband because she says he threatened to commit suicide un-less she became his wife.

产业不能不能不能不能不能不能不能不能不能不 It's Difficult to Put Out 3 a Big Fire How easy to have quenched the spark! Inflammation is conflagration—and

HALE'S HONEY OF

25c., 50c., \$1.00.

UNITED STATES ARMY

Its Complete History is Yet to Be

CONSISTED OF ONE MAN

Increase at the Beginning of the Indian Wars.

If one should go to the Congressional Library, the War Department library or any other big library in America and ask for a volume of the history of the army he stare and possibly be asked, "Which army?" The United States army, of course, is the one he wants to know something about in these days of great enlargements and many radical changes, but he will ask in vain for its complete history. He could to complete the work. Messrs. Carter & be furnished with big editions of the Army of the Cumberland, the Tennessee, the Potomac, the Grand Army, the Salvation Army, the volunteer army in the civil war, et al. ad libitum—in fact, any history of every other army in the world possibly ex-cept the regular army of the United States

of America.

But if he insists upon being furnished with something definite and authoritative concerning the federal military he would be referred to various works, and probably would be told that, after all, the regular historians of the United States, and especially its wars would give as much installed. pecially its wars, would give as much in rmation on the subject as is obtainable. In nearly all large countries but ours the army has been a prolific subject of specific history. In the United States, however, the complete history of the military estab-lishment is yet to be written. Fragmentary service and disconnected narratives of par ticular organizations, like the attempted system of regimental histories of seven years ago, can alone be referred to by the student of our military scheme. Neither public nor private library contains the full history of military organization, its rises or its falls, nor has any publisher or any bookseller ever heard of one for none has ever been written. We have had accounts of the continental army, histories galore of the wars of 1812, 1847 and 1861, and a half dozen or more so-called histories of the recent war with Spain have already appeared. But there is still lacking and still much desired a complete consecutive his tory of the United States army, its first organization, its earlier composition, its increase after every war has begun and de crease after every war has ended, achievements, both civic and military; its praises by an almost idolatrous people while battles raged, and its abuse and condemnation by partisan politicians when victories are accomplished and dangers

Army Once Consisted of One Man. Few know the singular fact that once the regular army of the United States consisted of only one man-George Washing-ton of Virginia. This was, of course, after the Continental Congress had adopted its famous pronunciamento against the dangers of a standing army, in the memorable language declaring that "standing armies in times of peace are inconsistent with the principles of republican government, dan-'gerous to the liberties of a free people and generally converted into destructive engines for arrant despotism." Nevertheless, even then it was deemed essential, in order to avoid the repetition of the Boston massacre of 1770, when there was absolutely no military scheme whatever to provide a single head or nucleus for a possible military organization. Accordingly, a resolution was passed by the same Continental Congress providing "that a general be appointed to command all the continental forces raised or to be raised for the degerous to the liberties of a free people forces raised, or to be raised, for the defense of liberty.

The Congress then proceeded to the choice of a general by ballot, and the records show that "George Washington, Esquire, was unanimously elected, at a sal-ary of \$500 per month." There was no provision whatever at that time for a federal or confinental army. There was no military organization save the remaining Mas-sachusetts "Minute Men" at Concord. This was in 1784, when, so far as any war-rant of law existed, General George Washngton embodied the entire rank and file ington embodied the entire rank and file of the federal army. Of the emergency troops, however, mustered out of the war service after independence had been established by the treaty of Versailles, the Congress "Resolved, That the commanding officer (really meaning the "board of war") he and he is hereby directed to disphered. be, and he is hereby, directed to discharge the troops now in the service of the United States, except twenty-five privates to guard stores at Fort Pitt and fifty-five to guard stores at West Point and other magazines. with a proportionate number of officers, no officer above the rank of captain to re-main in service." Thus Washington's new and original regular army consisted of but eighty privates. Even this small band was but a temporary affair, inasmuch as the Congress confessed its lack of power or authority to maintain a regular army-the provision for George Washington's ap-pointment as commander-in-chief being a oold stroke of usurpation much questioned

Indian Troubles Begin.

In a few months after the eighty men were authorized to be retained as magazine guards however, Indian troubles on the frontier necessitated the increase of the guard to 595 men with Gen. Harmer in im-mediate command. This army, however, caused great concern among the politicians, who discovered in it the babe of possible despotism, but from that day to this a regular military establishment has been maintained. The first legal recognition of any body of troops as a part of the then so-called United States army was in Septem-ber, 1787, when the Harmer body of frontier fighters was designated as the "Regi-ment of infantry in the service of the United States"-this, too, before the Con-stitution was ratified by the states. Thus It will be seen the regular army is coexist-ent with the Constitution and antedated the federal government. Army regulations, in fact, which are a part of the laws of the land, are older than any statute, since they were instituted before the Constitu-

tury exigencies arose necessitating the use of armed force, and the army varied in size until 1802, when it numbered 3,323, all told, officers and men. The actual number in service in 1805, however, was only 2,732, and this, too, despite the varying impetus given during the previous decade by the In-dian massacres, the whisky insurrection, the Algierine dispute and the threatened war with France. Indeed, as late as 1809 the regular army consisted of only 2,765, offiregular army consisted of only 2,100, om-cers and men, and just before the declara-tion of war against England we had an army of only 6,744, exclusive of the staff. The impending conflict, however, spurred Congress to provide for an army of 25,484, and it was estimated that the regular forces could be increased to 38,000, which, how-ever, was not the fact, as much reliance seemed to have been placed upon the ag-gregate 410,603 militiamen employed in the war, 16,300 of whom, by the way, ran away from the Bladensburg battlefield and left Washington a prey to the freebooter Cock-The army, by the act of March 3, 1815.

Up to the close of the eighteenth cen-

within two months after the victory at New Orleans, was reduced to 10,000 men, and the Army Register of January 1, 1816, showed two major generals (Jacob Brown and Andrew Jackson), five brigadiers (Gens. Macomb, Gaines, Winfield Scott and Ripley), ordnance department, medical depart-ment, without any particular head; apothecary's department, with an apothecary corps of engineers, two judge advocates, with Daniel Parker as adjutant and in-spector general and Robert Butler as adspector general and Robert Butler as adjutant general, together with eight regiments of infantry, one of riflemen, one of light artillery and the corps of artillery. In December, 1817, the aggregate had been reduced to 8,221, and from 1821 to the eve of the Mexican war the average strength in actual service was only about 5,000.

Mexicans have not foemen worthy of our steel, and at the expiration of our war with them the regular army numbered 1,338 officers and 22,695 enlisted men, which was speedily reduced to the then With the hope that they may finally influence Congress to compel the building of battle ships, gunboats, cruisers, etc., in the

New Goods at the Big Furniture Store. If the weather were as regular as the seasons at

Credit if you wish.

the big furniture store we wouldn't have to complain of the weather man. Spring is here on time, and it has brought in its train an assortment of such pretty and artistic goods that to see them will make everybody take an added interest in home furnishings. The beauty of the new furniture, the conven-

ience of the new Gas Ranges, the artistic effects in the new Mattings, the elegance of the new Baby Carriages and Go-Carts, the wonderful convenience and economy of the new Refrigerators will all appeal to householders and home lovers. The prices, too, that we have marked on the

selves, and will be a source of pleasure to all our customers. As usual, we will make no extra charge for

new goods are as interesting as the goods them-

the accommodation of easy terms of credit.

House & Herrmann, 901-903 Seventh Street. Corner of I (Eye) Street.

the commencement of that great strife was composed of about 12,000.
When the civil war ended of the 1,034,000 eterans only a handful were regulars, and in 1866 the regular army numbered actually only 38,540 men. In 1869 the army was again reduced, and in 1879 the peace footing was fixed at twenty-five infantry, ten cav alry and five artillery regiments. It so remained, varying in size from 30,000 to 25,000 men until the war with Spain. To its present authorized maximum strength of 100,000 should be added the 35,000 volunteers who until June 30 next must be considered as part of the regular military stablishment

In the absence of any regular consecutive history of the army, its life has to be studied from reports, army registers and the American state papers. From the latter it would appear that the army, as a permanent institution, had its birth in what seemed to be a tacit understanding outside the formal law. Then it simply evolved itself. Despite the hateful memories of King George's red coats the col-onists soon discovered that aside from the alleged menaces of republican liberty country like ours, surrounded by bodies murderous savages, needed first of all a well-armed, efficient military, whether it were called guards, constabulary or army. It was remembered that when the continental congress was supreme authority the "board of war" was the chief adjunct of civic nower George Washington gre noarse talking in favor of a standing army, and Alexander Hamilton, representing the federalists, found an active Thomas Jefferson, sustaining Washing-ton's views. But even then the politicians held powerful sway, and the army, as shown by the above statistics, varied in size from year to year.

Indeed the life of the army, as shown

by the American state papers, seems to have been divided into four vital epochs, that preceding 1812, then up to and in-cluding 1847 and from the Mexican war to 1869. The last momentous period in its history began in 1898.

The Several War Periods. Each of those periods, it will be noted, was one of the interregnums of peace betwixt our wars and war adjustments, and is a noteworthy fact that they decreased in the ratio of prolonged peace. It is also interesting to discover that the most avowed political advocates of an efficient standing army were the three great shining lights of democracy-Jefferson, Calhoun and Davis. To the influence of the former may be attributed largely the fact that the only time preceding the present year when the regular army was maintained at figures commensurate with the size of the popula ion was when the army, in 1802, numbered

John C. Calhoun, the great exponent of state's rights, appears in the state papers as the greatest advocate and defender that ever spoke or wrote in favor of an ade-quate regular army, to be maintained on an efficient basis in proportion to increasing wealth and population. He protested vigorously against the reduction of the army while he was Secretary of War, and ridiculed the idea of military menace to lib-erty by an army scattered like ours ever if it were less patriotic. To Jefferson Davis the army was indebted for a substantial increase while he was Secretary of War and for new arms and generally improved conditions. After all, the greatest political prophets were not afraid of the regular army bugaboo, and Calhoun's defense is the best ever written of our army. Nevertheless, the history of the army develops the extraordinary fact that despite every reason and argument favoring its mainte nance the regular army has been ever a mark for the politicians' shafts. The memories of colonial days undoubtedly inspired the people with a deep-rooted hatred of the military, but it is a question whether sober-minded people have been altogether fairly represented by politicians who seized gen-erations ago upon the shibboleth of "Down with the regular army.'

Has Performed Varied Duties. The history of the regular army shows that it has not been charged with military duties alone. From its inception it has been a civil instrument. The Department of War was the foremost branch established government. It had charge of the navy as well as the military. It or-ganized the navy and built its first six war vessels, launching the old United States and Constitution. It had charge of the development of roads and rivers and harbors managed the Indians in peace and war and from the days of the Louisiana purchase to the Philippine acquisition has performed extensive civic duties. Its cost has been and still is figured as of purely military value, but its votaries justly claim that in all the western territories, as in Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines, it has saved extensive salaries of governors and judges as well as customs and revenue officials, whole regiments even, as now in Ma-In nearly every foreign country the history and traditions of not only the army as a whole, but of separate arms, corps and organizations, are preserved. The ple there are not only conversant with the achievements but the personnel and or-ganization of the army. The Englishman knows all the living tenerals and colonels by name. He knows well enough to de-scribe all the changes of uniform, while many in this country do not even know the peculiar color of facings of the different arms or corps. It is amazing even so soon after the publication in order of the system of corps badges to hear well-informed men ask the meaning of this or that badge, the five points of the 5th Corps inbadge, the five points of the 5th Corps in-dicating bloody service at Santiago de Cuba, and the double-looped badge of the 8th corps showing that the wearer was at the capture of Manila or engaged in the campaigns against the Filipinos. General Ignorance of Military Mat-

When the military procession was pass ing on March 4 last it was lamentable to hear the foolish questions asked. Nobody seemed to know what green facings indi-cated on the men who wore Geneva crosses on their sleeves and carried litters. Many

Tabules that I feel it is my duty to tell of it. I suffered with a bad form of indigestion for years. My head ached and I had sharp pains in my left side, and doctors treated me for heart trouble. My bowels were in an awful condition. I would go for three and four days without a movement, and then not a natural one. A friend told me of Ripans Tabules and I took them on a venture. They have worked wonders. I now eat anything I choose, where formerly I could eat nothing but toast and lean beef. I am growing stout and rosy cheeked, sleep well and feel like a new woman. KATHARINE T. NESTER, No. 717 19th st., Washington, D. C.

There is scarcely any condition of ill-health that is not benefited by the . . tion. Estimates free. Our wagon will occasional use of a R-I-P-A-N-S . call. Tabule, and the price, ten for five cents, does not bar them from any home or justify any one in enduring KNEESSI, 425, 7th. ills that are easily cured. A family bottle, containing 150 tabules, is sold for 60 cents. For children the chocolate-coated sort, 72 for 25 cents, are recommended. For sale by drug-

SUMMER ? Brings important changes in the planning of the household. There's reupholstering to be done— Screens, Loose Covers, Awnings to be made—and Summer Draperles to be put up.

-You trust your work where satisfaction is assured when we have your

S. B. Wright, 1115 G St., The Shop, SUCCESSOR TO CRAFT & WRIGHT.

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Will convince you that we are underselling any of the jewelers in this city.

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ulars had red and others black-lined capes

to their overcoats, or why some officers on horseback wore red or yellow and others white "plumes." In the War Department there are many glass cases containing full life-sized figures, clad in uniforms of all patterns and requirements for over one hundred years past, but the average man has never seen them. The average man knows that the predominating character-istic or feature of the United States uniyear after year at the soldiers passing in the parades, quite satisfied. A society man in California not long ago was edifying a lot of girls on the tennis court by crit-icisms of United States general officers who had, he alleged, never done much. When a young officer challenged his military knowledge, and wagered odds that h ld not name three living major generals of the regulars, the society man was cor-nered, and could name only three briga-

and the first one had been dead several years. This lack of ordinary knowledge regarding our army may be due to the want of adequate military descriptive histories, but, what is more likely, the lack of histories and books about the army, its traditions, etc., may be due to the apathy of the people. And yet people ask ques-tions enough. On a Pullman car when the army man is discovered in the smoker his life is bothered by all sorts of questions, army man is discovered in the smoker his life is bothered by all sorts of questions, some of them very siliy. Still he answers intelligently and courteously, but people forget. The small boy will follow a military band all day. The female, from house girl to society belle, will rush to see the soldiers pass. Men applaud and all hurrah, but when the procession passes they simply wait for the next. Americans love their military, but Americans know less about their army, its life, its conditions and its characteristics than any other people on earth. As a matter of fact, even the politicians, who cry "down with a standing army," will rush to pay \$5 for a seat on a stand, or \$50 for a window to see the military inaugural parade, and in his exuitation forget all about the stories he has been telling on the stump of the menacing dangers of militarism. May be, after all, he realizes that since Caesar, Cromwell and Napoleon no military usurper has arisen, and that neither Washington, Scott nor Grant would have accepted a tespot's throne had it been offered.

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